WHAT OBSTRUCTION HAS EFFECTED-MORE ALARM-ING REPORTS OF MR. PARNELL'S ILLNESS-REPORTING MR, O'BRIEN - THE FRENCH EXPOSITION-GOLDWIN SMITH AGAINST THE IRISH-A NEW PEOPLE'S PALACE -PERSONAL AND DRAMATIC.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, May 14.-When Mr. Gladstone made his proposal at the Rev. Dr. Parker's luncheon for getting the Crimes act through, few people supposed he meant business. The suggestion to omit the provisions against boycotting and the Plan of Campaign was regarded by the Government as a suggestion to emasculate the bill. Mr. Gladstone's friends now say he did not expect this to be accepted, but it was really meant as the first bid. He feels that present tactics are likely if prolonged to make a bad impression on the country. The average mind fails to perceive a distinct on between opposition as now earried on and obstruction. Closure has only varied the form. instead of everlasting speeches on one smendment, short speeches on innumerable amendments are the same. Time is wasted just as effectually now.

Mr. Gladstone neither likes to see Parliament paralyzed nor believes the country will like it. His supporters in the provincial press are already hinting that compromise is possible. The Government are asked to insert a clause insuring that the bill shall not be used to prevent legitimate combination. The permanency of the measure to which Mr. Gladstone referred will not be sacrificed by the Government, but this is not really very important. When a Liberal Government come in they can practically annul if unable immediately to repeal the act. Other alterations will be suggested, but the probability that the Gladstonians and the Government will come to terms is

There is another reason for Mr. Gladstone's an lety to come to some arrangement. He foresees a serious conflict in the House of Commons if these ni. htly wrantles and collisions are allowed to continue, to be followed probably by suspension of the Irish members. A large contingent of Radicals also will in that case get themselves sustended, and no man can say where the disturbance will stop.

"The Daily News" finds justification for obstruction in the important modifications which the first clause of the Coercion bill has already undergone. That clause has been almost completely sections being trebled in length. The Government accepted many amendments, some of them important and nearly all tending to soften the violence of the measure. The House of Commons, says the Gladstonian organ, is now giving the measure that careful and minute consideration which it ought to have received before it was presented to Parliament.

Mr. Healy, who has survived the tre-Daily News," led the onslaught on the bill with undiminished vivacity. There were moments of much animation. The Tories had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Gladstone twice called to order by

Mr. Parnell's arrival in London on Thursday illness. I may say more explicitly than before that I heard the story of cancer of the stomach He had not been consulted by Mr. Parnell. What be said was that he himself had been told on authority which he as a medical man considered decisive. Moreover, a well-known member of the House and a distinguished physician says he is convinced that the report is true. Denials are tenested in positive terms, and assurances given that Mr. Parnell will be in his place in the House

Mr. O'Brien's journey to Canada, whatever else may be said of it, has given him a platform he never could have got otherwise. "The Times receives two columns a day by cable with verbatim reports of parts of his speeches and full accounts of all proceedings in connection with his visit. All this it prints in its biggest type, believing, of course, it will do harm to the cause Mr (VBrien advocates

"The Times" also printed vesterday the first instalment of a new series of "Parnellism and Crime," entitled "Behind the Scenes in America." This professes to be based on secret records o American consultrators, bought apparently from discontented members of the Clan na Gael. Mr. many other well-known names figure in connection with proceedings which "The Times" seeks to identify with outrage, murder and dynamite ex-

Messis. Conybeare and Labouchere took nothing by their opposition to the perfectly harmless measure for allowing the Duke of Connaught to come home from India and see his mother during the Jubilee. Nearly all the best Liberals in the House voted with the majority. The minority of 45 consisted mainly of incorrigibles. Nothing but an idle technicality in the existing law, a survival of earlier times, made such a bill necessary. The mouths of the economists were stopped by Mr. W. H. Smith's promising that the Duke should draw no pay while absent from his command. If the debate had any significance it was as a protest against appointing the Queen's son to such a post as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

Some of the Socialistic Radicals are angry besause the English Government have declined to official part in the French Exhibition of 1889. None of the leading European governments care to identify themselves with a celebration of the Revolution which, according to Mr. Lecky, placed the control of France in the hands of its criminal clases. The present French Ministry has endeavored to explain that the year was chosen for convenience merely, but it notoriously was proposed as the anniversary of the taking of

being prepared for Irish members of Parliament ight worthy of question and answer in the House. The fable really imposed on nobody. being simply one of the sequetions with which one

evening journal endeavors to bolster up its circula-

Professor Goldwin Smith is again expressing in The Times his views on things Canadian and American. Commercial men, the chiefs of industry on the American continent, are in his opinion equal in probity and every moral quality, while superior in energy and enterprise, to their rivals in any other country. But the American and Canadian policician is in most cases a political slave. The Irish vote is largely responsible for this. The Irishman is the worst of citizens in the United and Canada is becoming politically an Irish Republic. The moral of Professor Goldwin Smith's long letter is: Pay no attention to anti-coe-cion resolutions passed by servile politicians or corrupt Legislatures. They do not represent real American opinion.

London this morning is all alive in expectation of the Queen's progress from Paddington to the People's Palace at the East End. The streets through which she is to pass are gayly and abundant'y decorated. Ten thousand volunteers and 5,000 regulars, besides the police, keep order. The Queen arrives at Paddington at 4 and reaches the Palace at 5, where a considerable ceremony takes place. The Prince and Princess of Wales will be present, with great numbers of dignitaries and celebrities, Society turns out in mass so far as place can be found for it. Queen's Hall, which Her Majesty opens to-day, is the first result of a bequest made nearly half a century since by Barber Beaumont. The Drapers' Society and others have contributed largely, nearly half a million dollars having been raise t within a brief period. Mr. Wa ter Resent is credited with giving a powerful impulse to this generosity, having for its end intellectual improvement rational recreation and the amusement of the people of the East End. Mr. Besant's literary genius and sympathetic studies of life ia his novel "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." get a inst tribute in The Times and elsewhere. He will have a place of honor in to-lay's ceremony and will be presented to the Queen. Lord Rosebery, who has given \$15,000, is Chairman of the Board of Stewards, and Sir Edmund Currie is Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

A private view was given to-day of a series of pictures by Mr. Long, R. A., which he calls "Tae Daughters of Our Empire." Altogether there are about twenty figures, of no particular interest from an art point of view. Mr. Long + art runs emefly into the commercial and plausible, though ill has been annexed for the occusion. She appears as "Spring," with her apron full of primro es.

Mr. Sala's lecture on "What I Saw in Australia and New-Zealand," drew a good and distinguished audience to St. James's Hail, Princess Christian and other royalties lending their names. The money went to the Hospital for Children and

The soirée of the Royal Society at Burlington House drew together a large company of distinguished savants, diluted with a certain number of men non-scientific but often otherwise emment. Professor Stokes, president of the Society, received the guest , including Professor Hayley, Sir William Guil, the Earl of Dacie, Lord Arthur Russell, the Farl of Rosse, Sir Lyon Playfair, Lord Rayleigh and Professor Seeley. There were no ladies. The alcoves of the horary were fitted with the fatest scientific novelties. Altogether, the strongest opponent of social dissipation could not describe

This scientific a semply does not represent all the social giveties of the week. Far from it. But there have been few, except the Queen's Drawing-Room and Buffato Birl's show, of public interest, The Queen's reception of the City Corporation at Buckrugham Pa ace was a solemn and unusual fauction, purely ceremonial in character. Another Speaker's doner was given on Wednesday. The Russian Ambassador dined the Prime Minister and other great personages the same evening People went on from both to Lady George Hamilton's huge party at the Admiralty, and thence the fashionable orld betook us it for dancing to the New Club. where the Prince of Wates gave a support. Count Herbert Bismarck has a speared as a social rival to Lansdowne House, and goes presently to stay with the Vicerov at the Viceroval Lodge in Dublin.

Mrs. James Brown Potter makes her last, appearance to-night at the Haymarket Theatre, where she has played to crowded houses since the clesing nights were shuounced. She appears shortly at Brighton and the Crystal Palace, and recites at the Garety Theatre for the benefits of Miss Farren Mr. Charles Harris week after next. Potter does not intend to accept any regular engagement in England before her appearance next autumn in New-York.

The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal to America is now announced as likely to occur in the autumn of next year. Mr. Clement Scott refers to it in rather a deprecatory tone, remarking that all Mrs. Kendal's parts have done to death in America, where it appears whoever is first seen in a popular character is thought best because first. Mr. Scott is a better judge of things dramatic in England than in America. Americans will decide for themselves whether to ratify the English verdict which assigns Mrs. Kendal a place at the head of the profession as the most fluished and one of the most powerful fiving i nglisa actresses. Mr. Kendal, as Mr. Scott says, is continually clever as well as

CHOLERA SPREADING IN SOUTH AMERICA THE PLAGUE TRAVELLING NORTHWARD-BOLIVIA . 8 DVING ON THE READSIDE.

PANAMA May 6.—The Commercio, of La Paz, Bolivia, of March 17, says: "Correspondence received confirms the intelligence of the appearance of cholers in the Cordillera provinces, and state that it is believed to have reached Azuero. The sub-prefect writes thence on February 14, that up to that date between twenty and thirty cases had

other parts of the province."

Ou the Argentine frontier line the disease was raging with great virnience. A number of Incians, fleeing from the infected country, had died on the hi hways, and among the number was the Curate of Abapo and three

Sénor Manuel Maria del Valle, Peruvian Minister Bolivia, in an official dispatch dated Potosi, March 24,

says:

Shortly before leaving Oruro for Potosi we received news from burre of an alarming nature respecting a disease in the the town of Lagranillas, in the Province of Tomina, which presented all the features of colora. The official report sent in to the Minister of Government by the sub-presect of that province, which algolias sucre, states that the disease which has suddenly appeared there is of such a nature that in the canton of Guierrez, which is only sparsely populate, 200 deaths had occurred. So alarming is the character of this disease that according to the printed report, which I berewith enclose, some of the patients attacked, with the victousness of dogs suffering from hydrophoids, the people who were endeavoring to alleviate their sufferings.

Santiago, the capital of Chili, has suffered severely from choicers. That an endemne had not broken out

Santiago, the capital of thin, has substrate several room choicers. That an epidemic half not broken out there before seems a miracle. Since the municipality becam cleaning the city 15,0.90 carticolds of refuse were removed before the scavengers stopped work. Private citizens then took the actor in hand and succeeded in finding S18 more cardioads.

IN ACCORD WITH THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

PARIS, May 14.—At a meeting of the Patriotic League to day, held to confirm the appointment of M. Sanshoeuf as preside t, the latter denied that the League had interfered in the recent elections in Alsace-Lorraine or that the French Government had exercised any pressure upon M. Deroulede, who, he said, remained honorary president of the League.

The Jemps protests against espionage scares tending to make France a sort of China, closed against all foreigners. IN ACCORD WITH THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ARIZONA. Tucson, Ariz., May 14.-Three distinct shocks of earth quake were felt here betwen 1:30 and 2:25 p. m. yester

day but no damage was done. Shocks were also severely felt about 10mbstone. NEW DUTIES ON IRON OPPOSED IN MONTREAL. MONTREAL, 18y 14 Society, -1'n- new dilles on iron proposed by the Finance Minister on Thursday created consternation among manufacturers they will simply build up the industries in Nova Scotia at the expense of the establishments here and in Ontacio. It is claimed that the new duties will

prevent a renewal of the secession cry in Nova Scotia. At a meeting of iron and steel merchants to-day it was decided to ask the Government to admit all goods purchased in England or elsewhere on or before May 12 at the old rate of duty, provided shipments are made before June 30, while at a meeting of manufacturers it was decided to ask the Government not to increase the duty on steel slabs and billets.

LONDON IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

A ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY. THE QUEEN OPENS THE PEOPLE'S PALACE-HER

FIRST VISIT TO THE MANSION HOUSE. LONDON, May 14 .- London was ablaze with excitement this afternoon, the occasion being the visit of the Queen for the purpose of opening the People's Palace at Mite End. The routs selected for the royal progress extended from Paddington Station in the western portion of London to M ie Eud, at the ex treme eas ern limit, a distance of about eight miles.

After leaving the station the line of parade deflected southeast a short distance to the marble arch at Hyde termination, and was through the longest stretch of busy and crowded thoroughteres existing anywhere in world, perhaps, taking in Oxtord-st., Holborn, Holborn Viaduct, Newsatest, Cneapside, Cornhill Road, Aldgatest, Whitechapel Road and Mile End Road. The buildings along the entire way were gayly decorated with banners, wreaths, colored trophies and flags, the Irish colors and the Stars and Stripes being conspicuous in many places. Whitechapel Road

vista of triumphal arches. Queen reached Paddington Station from Wandsor at 4 o clock. She was accompanied by Prince Christian and Prince Henry of Batt nberg, and his wife, Princess Beatrice. She was met by a civic ort, and with the escort proceeded in five carriages, all of which were drawn by bay horses harnessed by a trop, of earlier, infantry, and cavalry, all selected by a trop, of eavalry. The line of the process on was guarded by 10,000 volunteers, 5,000 regular trops comprising artillery, infantry, and cavalry, all selected largely with a view to the boiltimey and contrast of cent uniforms as additions to the pageant, and

they alignted and awaited the Queen, who was in an open carriage. At the Queen's approach the Lord Mayor received the pearl sword from the sword-bearer. He lowered the point, congratulated the Queen in coming to "the most loyal city," and presented the sword to her. She took it and returned it. The Lord Mayor and his retinue then placed themselves immediately in advance of the Queen's carriers. it. The Lor: Mayor and his retinue thee places cheeses ever summediately in advance of the Queen's carriage and e-corted her across the city to its eastern houndary at Algato. There they hade her farewell for a brief time and repaired to the Mansion House to await her return.

The Queen processing to the People's Palace, where

await her return.

The Queen proceeded to the People's Palace, where
the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke
of Camoraige and the Archbishop of Canterbury were
assembled, the eloor singing the National anthem.
The Queen then received the gold key. Mine, Albani
"The Queen then received the gold key." The Queen then received the good key. In the Armes of Wales declared the People's Palace open. Subsequently the Queen laid the first stone of the foundation of the Technical Schools attached to the People's Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury prayed for and blessed the people and pronounced the benediction.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the royal process on started on its return. By command of the Queen the longest route back was taken. This deviation was ordered to please the citizens. Such had requested it. Arriving again at the city limits, the royal carriage was mere by the Lord Mayor and the city officials and escorted to the Mansion House, which the Queen entered in state and for the first time in mer line. The Lord Mayor wore on this occasion his er meson and ermine robes, which are only assumed when the Sovereign visits him.

FIGURES IN FAVO COF A PENNY POST. RESULTS OF THE CALCULATIONS OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

ament, who is advocating a universal penny post, has thout any increase in the volume of correspondence His letter shows that in the year ending Deer 31, 1877, there were dispatched from United Kingdom to the United States 116,444 pounds of letters and 1,031,908 pounds of newspapers and other articles. During the year ending September 30, 1886, no less than 3.47,855 pounds of letters and 2,780,625 pounds of newspapers and other articles were dispatoned, so that the quantity of mail The total sum paid for the sea conveyance of all mails sent to New York in the year ending september 30, 1886, was £99,927. This year the cost, under the new apparenment, will be £80,000, but the income will be as

TOTIO WA :	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY.
From letters reckoning 35 to the pound)	£122,487
For foreign m 1/s	£180,123 17,856
Total income. As against an expenditure of	£197,979 80,000
Showing a profit of	£117,979 or years

Mr. Heaton takes the actual profit roundly as £120,000 Mr. Hearon takes the actual profit roundly as £120,000. From this, £23,000 may fairly be defineted as the cost of taking the mails to Cork and patting them on board the steamers, so that the net profit becomes £100,001. If the 337,855 points of letters were carried for 1d instead of 2½L per ½ outnes (acada reckoning thirty-five to the pound), they would yield only £49,428 of income, a decrease of £73,050, so that there would still be a profit of £26,941. That calculation assumes that the number of letters would not increase, whereas they would probably multiply tenfold.

COMMERCIAL UNION WITH CANADA. MINISTER FOSTER OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY-THE

DOMINION CAN SHIFT BETT R ALONE. George E. Fosier, Minister of Marine and Fisheries when asked what he thought the public sentiment of "The public sentiment of from 1845 to the present time been uniformly in favor of reciprocity. ommercial union 1"

There are great difficulties in the way of adopting this measure. The United States have high protection, and there is no indication that they int-nd to lower it materially. They will enter into a free interchange only on condition that Canada assimilates her tariff to theirs That means a large increase in our present tariff, and that Great Britain shall be mot with almost prohibitive duties, while Canadian markets will be thrown open free to the commerce of the United States. But a greater difficulty is presented. United States. But a greater difficulty is presented. If Canada adopts a high tariff against foreign trade, where will our revenue come from 1 We need \$35,000,000 annually, two-thirds of which comes from customs. Of evour markets to the United States free, and the large proportion of goods which now pay these duries would come from the United States. Furthermore reciprocity between the United States. Furthermore reciprocity between the United States and Canada would allow the old established industries of the States to have full rau in our markets, while competition by us in the established unamfacturing cities of the United States would be simply impossible.

"Throwing ourselves into the current of United States trade and commerce and sautting ourselves against Great Britain would only lead to draw us further away from our first pointical affiliations and make it impossible to avoid absorption into the United States. This, it seems to me, would be a calamity to Canada as well as to this Continent."

ROSOLUTIONS FANORING RECIPROCITY. TORONTO, May 14.-A general meeting of the Board of Trade was held last night to discuss the subject of commercial union or reciprocity with the United States. The secting was large and influential, representing all commercial interests and trades. The subject was fully conidered, but the debate was adjourned dil next Thursday. Ex-President Darling and Processor Goldwin Smith led on the side of wider commercial relations. The following resolution and amendments were introduced:

on the side of whiter connectata relations. The ionowing resolution and amendments were introduced:

Resolved, That in conformity with the sentiment of Canadian project expressed at intervals with great unanimity or many years, this heard regards as six integrants to the nutual prosperity or the chited States and Canada, the removal of every possible extraction upon international trade and affirms that the proposal for commercial inhon between the two countries is sortiny of the fulses investigation and most express consideration of the tenadian community.

Amen ment 1—that this bear? Ventures to hope that some other mode, honoratio and equitable to both countries of adjusting any disputes now existing of as finally to dispose of them may be found in the near future.

Amendment 2—That this isonal, while affirming the necessity of the Governme t seeing that the existing treaties between the United States and this Dominion are carred out feel assured that everything will be done to avoid irritation or provocation, and would humbly submit that in their ominion it would not be deregatery, but either wise, to once more make overcures for red, read trade rol thous in the products of the field, forest, once and fasheries, and that fisheries in the products of the field, forest, once and fasheries, at that fisheries not preservation to the isheries.

Amendment 3.—That in the opinion of this Board commercial more with a discriminating tariff in favor of its members 4 a true, natural and most desirable future for the Dominion.

AN IMPORTANT GIFT TO MILWAUKER Chicago, May 14.—A dispatch to The Journal from Milwaukee says: "At a dinner to W. Frederick Layton, who is about to sail for Europe, last evening, that gentleman -tated that he had made his will, and, among other things, gave \$100,000 in cash for the main of the art gallery which he is now building as

EDITOR O'BRIEN IN CANADA.

HEEDLESS OF THREATS AGAINST HIM.

WHAT HE THINKS OF HIS SUCCESS-A MYSTERIOUS

MONTREAL, May 14 .- William O'Brien arrived in this city to-day at 8 o'clock by the steam-r Montreal. which left Quebec yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. As both himselt and the evicted tenant, Kilpride, were greatly fatigued they asked to be allowed to remain rest, which they were permitted to do. Mr. O'Brien left the vessel at 10 o'clock and thought to escape in a cat unobserved, but as he stepped ashore "Pat' Ryan, a policeman who spoke with a rich Munster brogue, rushed torward and gra-ped him warmly by the hand. "May the heavens save you, sir!" he ex-claimed. "I would sooner have your little finger than the body and bones of Lansdowne," at which Mr. O'Brien smiled. He learned that "Pat" was a Lamerick man, and that he had been already sus pended once by the Chief of Police here on account his too outspoken sentiments in favor of Ireland.

and larger, but the Editor of " United Ireland" and people here who are best qualified to judge mesert that they are only threats. There is a mistake in the state ment sublished that Mayor Howland's dispatch to Mr. O'Brien was not paid for. It was paid for to this city but the telegraph authorities informed Mr. O'Brien that they would not forward it to Quebec where he was unless it was prepaid by him. The statement that Mt. O'Brien was escorted to the hall in this city where he lectured by men armed with revolvers, was pure fiction. No such thing occurred. His visit here is kindly looked upon by all parties, particularly since he has spoken, which has brought over many non-Irish, who expected him to appear on the platform with a sword in one hand and a dynamite bomb in the other. The most significant fact that has as yet transpired is the offer of Quebec men to send a stalwart bod, guard of armed men to escort Mr. replied the juggler of O'Brien to Teronto, Mr. O'Brien, who is anxious to liquor sold on Sunday, do nothing that can be construed into a violent action, refused the offer, which shows that little excuse remains for the Toronto people to create a disturbance.
On leaving Quebec last evening an exciting scene

occurred. From the moment the party set out from the Grand Central Depot, New-York, until the present writing, a suspicious individual has been in sight all the time. He took the same boat, the same train, stayed at the same hotel, and when the visit to the country was decided upon hired a compe all alone and got as near as possible to the carriage where the O'Brien party was. As the vessel scamed out from Eigheitin Par Country was and the vessel scamed out from country was decided upon hired a coupe all alone and got as near as possible to the carriage where the O'Brion party was. As the vessel seamed out from Richelieu Fier, Quebec, the mysterious and ubiquitious man was again discovered, and the crowds ashore created a tunnit by threatening to throw him off the boat. Mr. O'Brien knew notaing of this. The angry crowd was caimed by J. B. Lane and H. C. Cloran, officers of the Montreal National League, and the steamer passed out of the har or in peace. That an immediate effect has aircady been produced by Mr. O'Brien's visit is no longer doubted. For instance, Lord Lansdowne, who a accustomed to seem of the vear, will not go there this year, so better is the teeling aroused against him by Mr. O'Brien's recital of his doings as a auditord in treland. As Lord Lansdowne will rot ce in Toronto when Mr. O'Erien arrives, but at Ottawa, where a demonstration is organizing in his honor, some thick that

tration is organizing in his honor, some thick that any trouble, it trouble there is, will take place at Ottawa, especially as Mr. O'Brien's demonstration and that of Lord Lansdowne takes place on the same day. Mr. O'rien this expressed his own view of the success of his crusade to an Associated Press representative this

and that of ms agent utterly coninte it. He was id uself it first to re or it on mwanaper controversy on the authorit, at actirst to make an experie and disingentions statement of had not of the case, before I had any operunity of answerinhim. It is therefore preposterous for him to close his do against the newspaper interviewer now.

Mr. O'Brien was saked what he would do if permissic should be refused him to speak in Toronto and Ottaw

should be refused him to speak in foronto and Ottawa lie answered.

Well, I shall certainly express my legal right and visit and speak at those places. There is nothing in the law of Cansida to prevent on trans carrying out my Intention, and while I among meet deeply regret that our visit should occasion the smallest interruption of donestic tranquility in Cansida, I feel operact, as a not evolution at the straint our visit should occasion the smallest interruption of donestic tranquility in Canada, I feel operact, as a not evolution at the straint of meanly 500 crossly oppressed from tomance, to see right shear and around housest pundle opinion against these affectives. I amount be sorry to anticipate that these rimors of war have any serious significance. I should be quite as willing to submit our case to the judgment of juries of Canadian relatives of Orangemen in the North of Ireland as to any anticipate of Irish Nationalities.

All themalities Toronto and Kingston having been denied us, I am informed that by law we are perfectly free to speak in the ories at . If any disturbance should now take place, the guilt or it would be on the shoulders of The London Times, whose inclustments to vidence activate in a re-of-the most britas and unmar akable character. Its comments of Lori Bandolpi Churchill whon generated the Belast riots. It seems un orinnate also that Lori Lunsbowne at this particular it ectors changed his residence from Ottawa to neighborned where his presence can carcoly fail to inflame any considerable section of the population will by in the lace of the plainly suppose of feeling in Canadian is avor of afair hearing for both soles.

hearing for both sides.

On leaving Dublin, Mr. O'Brien says, he was blessed and his mission approved by Archbishop Walsh. Ween he reached Thurles, the seat of Archbishop Croke, Father Kyan, president of St. Parick's College, handed him the following letter, which Mr. O'Brien, by a special cable dispatch to-day from Archbishop Croke, received pervisation to numbish.

dispatch to-day from Archbisnop Croke, received permission to publish:

[PRIVATE.]

My DEAR WILLIAM: I cannot tellyon how dissippointed I feel at not seeing you before you leave for Canada, but I suppose it must be so. I can imagine, examy, how many things you will have to attend to and set in order before starting or your trip. Being mother the impression that the American mail was to arrive here at 10 o'clock, had made up my similar to go to the railway statis-mouse at that how and give you a true friend's greeting on your fine at the American mail was to arrive here at 10 o'clock, had made up my similar to go to the railway statis-mouse at that how and give you a true friend's greeting on you fine railing to the law of the same at the Cathedra of the law of the will have be impossible for me internation; 10, and as I siways say the list mass at the Cathedra of the deep crown your had and wish you to sispen; but I'll pray for you that the Go. of our rathers may watch over some of the copy of the deep, crown your patriotic mission with scores and bring you back to us soon in good let his will have a word with you and hand you this line from, my dear william, Your very fainful friend, I'll. W. ROSKE, William O'BRIES, esq. Archbishop of Cashel.

To-motrow str. O'Brien will deliver a short address be-

To-morrow Ar. O'Brien will deliver a short address be-ore the local branen of the National League, and start To-morrow Ar. O'Brien will deliver a short address before the local branen of the National League, and start on Mon-say for foronto and speak there iuesday. He will start the following day for Ottawa, where he will speak on Thursday, and according to present arrangements, in Kimaston on Safur ay.

La Justice, the organ of the National party, strongly opposed Mr O'Brien's visit at first; but since the Orangemen have begun threatening him, it has defended his right to speak against Lord Lansdowne. It had a leading article on the subject to-day.

O'BRIEN DENOUNCED IN TORONTO. TORONTO, May 14.—A public meeting was held this afternoon in Queen's Park to protest against William afternoon in Queen's Park to protest against William O'Brien's coming to this city. The meeting was attended by between 12,000 and 15,000 people. Mayor Howland presid d, and on the piatform with him were the fishiop of Toronto, the Bishop of Algoma, Professor Goldwin Smith, the Rev. Provost Cody and the Rev. Professor Clarke, of Trinity Co lege, the key, G. M. Milli, an, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Pottis, the Rev. Canon Damoulin, and many other prominent citizens. The Bishop of Algoma and Professor Goldwin Smith moved resolutions condemning Mr. O'Brien's course and expressing full confidence in Lord Lansdowne. They were carried and great enthusiasm.

Lord Lansdowne. They were sainst the great wrong, un binshing indeceacy and audacious imper-incuce about to be perpetrated by Mr. O'Brien in coming to Toronto."

Professor Goldwin smith said that they did not want Professor Goldwin smith said that they did not want

Professor Goldwin smith said that they did not want his Excellency attacked by "men steeped in venom and with lips envenomed with untruth."

The Rev. G. M. Stilligan said that Mr. O'Brien was coming "for a foul and andactons purpose of inciting loyal chizens to receition, by a parade of blatant and impudent falsehoo s." and that the very purpose of his visit was "an outrageous he." The resolutions were carried amidst great cheering. Mayor Howhand has informed Lord Sailsbury by cable of the meeting and its result.

BITS OF NEWS FROM PANAMA. PANAMA, May 6.-The Chillan Government has can celled the letters patent of F. S. Hammack as Chillan Vice-Consul in London. This step has been taken, it is said, in consequence of Ar. Hammack figuring on the directory of the Peruvian Bondhoiders' Committee.

The American schooner Lotus, Captain Ross, was fired

upon recently when entering the harbor of La Union, Salvador. The sails were perforated by a few shots. The mistake arose because the soldiers on guard believed that the vessel was engaged in some revolutionary enterprise The United States man-of-war Alert happened to arrive in port on the following day, and Captain Graham at once made a representation of the matter to the author

ties, when an ample apology was tendered by the officers It appears that trouble is again brewing in the Republic under cable orders from Washington to proceed at once to La Libertad and to furnish proper protection to all

RECEIPTS FROM THE CROWN JEWELS SALE

Paris, May 14.—The proceeds from to-day's sales of the crown jewels amounted to 672,000 francs. The agent of the Due d'Oricans bought a chain of brilliants for 181,250 francs. Mr. Gall, an American, bought a circle of brilliants for 132,500 francs.

NOT A DROP TO DRINK TO-DAY. ALL THE BARROOMS TO BE TIGHTLY SHUT.

THE BOTTLE BROUGHT INTO ACTIVE USE LAST NIGHT -MAKING THE LAW ODIOUS.

"What'll you have in a bottle?" It was in the barroom of the Hotel Brunswick that this question was put last night. The questioner was a white-aproned, white-jacketed, flower-bedecked bar-tender with mustachies so finely waxed that they looked like the hands of a clock indicating the hour of quar er before 3. The question was directed to an extremely fastidious man of the town who lives at the used a bottle since I was able to handle a

kuite and tork. What do you mean !" "I mean that you'll need a bottle and something in it if you wish to live through to-morrow comfortably," replied the juggler of ice, glass and spirits, "No

"What! Another blue-ribbon day? Well, I guess I'll have to celebrate," quoth the man before the bar.
"Send a pint bottle of cocktails, a quart of prime whiskey, about the same quantity of that broady of mine, and—no, I guess wine is too soft for Sunday—

send those things to my room."

A similar colloquy might have been heard at almost any hotel bar last evening. A. J. Dittenhoefer, who was sent to Albany by the Hotel Men's Association to harry through an amendment to the Sunday excise law by which botel keepers will be permitted to sell wine and liquors to guests and travellers, has not been as success ul as was hoped, and for another Sunday the in terpretation of the present law made by Corporation Counsel Lacombe and enforced by the police will be in vogue. The hotel men are just as determined not to break the law as the police are that it shall not be broken, and it will be impossible, therefore, to get a sip of anything stronger than water in the dining-room or at the bar of any first-class hostelry in this town to day. Not even the plea of sickness will be regarded by the resolute proprietors, and in order to make assurance doubly sure, the keys to the barroom and wine-cellar will in many instances be lett in the hands of bartenders, most of whom are expected to spend the day in Jersey City or Hoboxen. They certainly need a holiday after their labors yesterday, for everybody who drinks seemed to be beat on filling himsel and several bottles before midnight, and those who did not think of the bottles themselves were reminded of the precautions necessary.

At Accer. M-reall & Condit's, Park & Tiltord's and

other stores where wines and liquors are sold in bulk the command for bottled goods was upprecedented, and | Market on the north side of Thirty-fourth-st. was nearly every other man seen homewa d bound in the e-evated and surface cars carried in his hands a flatsided, oblong package which was readily recognized by the initiated as the outward form of the paste-

board board board as the substant form of the paste-board board board as bottle.

In the districts on the extreme east and west sides of the city, where beer is the staple beverage, there we are unusually large "grawler" trade. Many of the grog-shops had placards hung in their windows and over their bare upon which were printed the

" Will not open to-morrow."

Thus forewarned, the denizens of the neighborhood Thus forewarned, the defined so the negatorinous to many of whom a dinner without neer would be as unenjoyable as a dance without music, laid in a double supriy of their favorite thirst-quencier. As a rule these people breier drau in beer to the buttled stuff, and therefore took it home in pails and pitchers and bottled it themselve, in order to keep the "bead in

buttled it themselves in order to keep the "bead in p ace' until they were ready to use it. There were comparatively few arrests for violation of the excive law last Sunday, and it is believed that there with be even fewer to-day. Many respectable inquor-dealers have signified their intention to use every effort to keep all the parrooms closed, and say that they will report to the authorities all dealers who do not abide strictly by the police regulations. Thur object in doing this is to make the or sent law and the property of the prop

Sanday, that the Legislature will be forced by the popular assumed either to repeal or amend it.

Notwithstanding the good work done by the police last week, Superinterdent Murray took occasion to impression the police captains yesterday the importance of recouoling their efforts to-day. He said that a tew places were open last Sunday, and that every one of these miss be watched carefully, its suggested also the advisability of keeping a record of every grod-shop where the shades were not up and a tuiview of the bar could not be obtained from the street. There will not be so many detectives detailed to assist Captain Williams in watching the big hotels in his orecinct us there were last Sunday, since he is satisfied that the proprietors are in earnest when they say that they mean to refuse liquors to their guests.

PROPOSED RECEPTION TO CARDINAL GIBBONS. Baltimone, May 14 (Special).—Great preparations have been made for the reception of Cardinal Gibbons on his return from Bome. The cardinal will sail from Queens town May 28 for New-York. He is expected to arrive in Baltimore June 7, when he will be received by the Catholic organizations, which will have 6,000 men in his The procession will move to Union Station, where the are procession will move to Union Station, where the cardinal will be met by a delegation of the clergy of the architocese. An address on the part of the city will be made at the depot, after which the cardinal will be entered to a place in the line and to his residence, where he will assume the robes of his office. A procession of the actionarians of 5t Sulpice and of all the clergy of the diocese will be formed and conduct him to the cathedral.

GOVERNOR LEE TO ADAM BADEAU.

RICHMOND, Va., May 14 (Special).-Governor Lee to-day to one from the latter in releience to General after his return to Richmond from Appomattox is 1805. Governor Lee shows that General Lee did 1805. Governor Lee shows that General Lee not draw or apply for rations, and concudes: "His co.o.ed uining-room servant, Sam, is living here, and I had a conversation with him this moning. He says no did the marketing every morning and that at no time was there any scarcity of supplies. This is not an important matter, and I am sorry so much prominence has been given it. I think it likely some person or persons drew supplies in General Lee's name, of which he knew nothing."

EVADING TAXES ON MINING STOCK. St. Louis, May 14 (Spe.idl).-A flurry has been created among the Granite Mountain Mine million ires by an attempt of the city collector to collect taxes on their stock. I. M. Rumsey, who own 3,100 shares of the value of \$1,500,000, transferred his entire line to a brother-in-law in Detroit to evade his entire line to a brother-in-law in Detroit to evade paying \$44.000 taxes. Paul Fusz, a heavy hold.r. is going to move to New-York on June 1. C. D. McLines and Charles Clark, who own \$3,000,000 apiece, also threaten to go to New-York and take the head-quarters of the mine with them. They say their builton is taxed in Montana and they do not want to pay taxes twice.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION IN A PAPER MILL RICHMOND, May 14.-At a few minutes before 9 o'clock to-night the boiler of the Richmond Paper Manufactur-ing Company's mill exploded, totally demolishing the engine-house and scattering brick and timbers in all directions. It is reported that two or three men are buried in the debris, but at this hour (10) nothing positive mas been learned. The only person reported killed is Charles Mettert son of a watenman at the paper mill who had gone to see his father.

Boston, May 14.—The friends of Franklin J. Moses the lawyer and ex-judge and ex-Governor of South Care lina, have made application to Governor Ames and council for a pardon. Moses in October, 1985, was sen-tenced to three years in the state prison for forgery. It is stated that he is in poor health.

MYRIADS OF COTTON WORMS. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 14 (special) .- The number of otion catterpillars in the Peace Swamp is so great that a mail train passing over the Pedce River trestle was brought to a stand-still by thousands of these worms crushed on the rails, causing the wheels

New-ORLAANS, May 14.—In the case of the State of Louisiana against the Cotton Oil Trust, Judge Houston, of the Civil District Court, to-

THE WEST SIDE LIGHTED UP.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEARLY A WHOLE BLOCK IN FLAMES. THE BAY MARKET BURNEDOUT AGAIN-LOSS OVER

\$200,000. The hay market, occupying most of the block be tween Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts., from Eleventh-ave. to the North River, was destroyed by fire last night. For nearly three hours the names illuminated the west side of the city, and the glare was noticeable at a distance of several miles in all directions. More than five thousand people flocked to the neighborhood of the conflagration. Exaggerated rumors of losses were spread about the city on account of the great blaze, Such a grand spectacle had not been witness in the district since the night of September 1880, when the old hay market was burned up along with the big Manhattan Market. The loss last night were estimated at about \$200,000, four brick buildings filled with grain and feed being

asumed with the hay sheds

Nearly all of the structures which were destroyed were built in the fall of 1880. The old hay market had consisted of rickety wooden sheds which had been erected by dealers on land belonging to the New-York Central and Hudson Eiver Railroad Company. After the ruins of the September fire had been chared away the company built two long sheds of Georgia pine and corrugated iron, each one story in height, and designed expressly for Brunswick and who had come in to get a "nightcap." the storage of hey. One shed extended 700 feet in "Want in a bottle?" repeated the latter. "I Therty third-st. from Eleventh-ave. to a point near the North River pier. The other in Thirty-fourth st., was 300 feet long. Partitions divided the sheds into sections, which were let to separelo dealers. The cause of the fire last night was a mystery. At 7:30 o clock, when the sheds were closed for the night, a policeman saw flames burst-ing from the roof of the long shed in Thirty-third-st. about midway between the river and the avenue. He hastened to give an alarm, but be-fore the first company of firemen arrived the flames had spread through the entire shed and the glare was lighting up the city. A third alarm was sounded promptly, but it was already too late to save the buildings in the block. Feed-ing on the bales of hay and on the pine framework of the shed, the fire spread with startling rapidity and attacked the buildings in Thirty-fourth-st. before any water could be thrown by the engines. The entire block was blazing within twenty minutes after the first alarm was given. Higher and hotter grew the flames until it seemed as if no power could check their progress. From the large area of burning hay and timbers went up a cloud of smoke that spread over the city

Crowds were rushing through Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. from Sixth-ave. and the parts of the city nearer to the river, when the firemen and police reached the fire. Both streets west of lenth-ave, became so full of people before 8 o'clock that they were nearly impassible. Captain Washfor reserves from other prefincts to keep the multitude in check. The firemen under the command of Chief Shay made a determined fight to keep the flames from extending across Thirty-fourth-st. and Eleventh-ave, As the wind sent the flames toward the north, the new Manhattan in danger. The heat was too great to let the tiremen stay in the street, but lines of hose were carried into the market building and streams of water were played on the roof and exposed side. I wice the tower at the corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eleventh-ave. took fire, but the flames were checked in time to save the building.

With the hay sheds were destroyed the three

brick build ngs on the south side of Thirty-fourthst., near the avenue, and the brick building fronting on the avenue. The latter building wa owned by the railroad company and occupied by 1. B. Chase & Co, as a feed depot and grain elevator. Before 10 o'clock all the buildings in the block were in ruins and the subjugation or the fire was only a matter of time. The ruins continued to blaze all night, but all danger to adjoining blocks was over.

ing blocks was over.

The sheds cost the railroad company about \$50,000 in 1880, and the building occupied by T. B. Chase & Co', was worth \$40,000, making the loss of the railroad company about \$90,000. All the machinery of Chase & Jo., said to be worth \$35,000, was destroyed. John E. Connelly, dealer in feed, owned and occupied the three-story brick building, No. 626 West Thirty fourth-st. His loss was about \$15,000. The adjoining building, Nos. 628 and 630, belonged to J. S. Bowman & Co., whose loss was thought to be \$25,000. The Rochester Brewing Company, owning and partly occupying the building at Nos. 632 and 634, lost about \$35,000. H. Hickman had a liquor store on the first floor, and his stock was said to be insured building at Nos. 632 and 634, lost about \$35,000,
H. Hickman had a liquor store on the first
floor, and his stock was said to be insured
for its full value, \$1,000. George Rehm's
boarding house near the river was demaged to the
extent of \$5,000 and most of his furniture was
destroyed. The losses of dealers who occupied the
hay sheds were estimated as follows:

C. Fonds & Ca. \$2,500; H. B. Jenkins, \$1,000, and J. Alsdorf, \$1,000.

Most of the property burned was said to be insured. Some of the desiers had more insurance than their stock on hand was worth. Hubbell & Schermerborn carried \$5,000 insurance in the Germania Company. George Rehm had his property insured for \$4,000 in the same company.

There were shout a hundred horses stabled on the block. Rumors were affoat that several of these had been burned; one report said five, another fifteen, but it is besieved that they were all got out safely before the fire got much of a start.

John Carter, an employe with the New-York Central Railroad, helped an old woman out from the second story of Rehm's liquor store and was nearly evercome by the smoke.

When the line of bay-sheds had been reduced to a mass of blazing rains Chief Shay stopped the play of water on them and allowed the fire to burn. He said that if the eay had been dampened it would have simpuldered for about a week, and the sconer it was burned up the better.

THE EMPIRE STATE B. RNED AND SUNK. RECENTLY REFITTED AS AN EXCURSION BOAT-

BRISTOL, R. I., May 14.—The steamer Empire State, which lay at the whart of the railroad company BUILT NEARLY FORTY YEARS AFO. State, which lay at the whart of the railroad company last winter, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock. Two men who were on board as keepers barely escaped with their lives, losing all their effects. The fire caught forward, and the cause is unknown. After the hawsers had burned off the steamer swung round into the river and sank a tew rods from the whart. Only her smoke-stacks, walking-beam and flagstaffs remain above the water. The vessel was owned by Mrssrs. Staples & Philips, of Taunton. The insurance papers are in the steamer's safe at the bottom of the river, but the amount for which she is insured is believed to be about \$540,000. The loss, including the work that has re-

amount for which she is insured is believed to be about \$40,000. The loss, including the work that has recently been put on her preparatory to the excursion season, wil probably reach \$100,000.

The Empire State was built in 1849, but the same year was burned to the water's edge and had to be rebuilt in 1849. She was built to run on the Fall River Line as a sister soip to the Bay State, and was the second fastest of any of the Sound steamers. Hes original cost was \$250,000. In 1876 she was purchased for the Old Colony Radroad, and that year ran between Providence and Philauelphia, carrying passengers to the Centennial. The next year she begun by connecting with the New-Jersey Southern stailroad and running to Long Branch, but later on is that season came to Boston, where she has served ever since with the exception of July, when she was all Baltimore running down the harbor and out in the bay. A year ago last July she savek on the rocks of Glouc-ster, and last season she broke her wheel by running assore.

Gloue-ster, and last season she broke her waser running assore, while she was the property of the Bay State Steamboat Company an accident occurred through the bursh boat Company an accident occurred through the bursh boat Company as ateample, and many passengers were injured, she was taken to Fall River and turned into a floating she was taken to Fall River and turned into a floating she was taken to Fall River and turned for the wounded on board. She was insured for \$40,000, but wounded on board. She was insured for \$40,000, but some of the policies had lapsed recently. She was 1,578 net tonnage; length, 305 feet; width, 40 feet; depth, 13 feet; engines, 1,523 horse power.

FOREST FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14. - A dispatch to The Evening Wisconsin from Birnamwood, Shawano County, on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railros line of the Milwaukee, Lake shore and Western Railroad, says the stacy sawmill, store and dwelling, with twe empty box cars which were standing on a side track, and a large quantity of immer and telestraph poles were burned tals morning. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, insurance unknown. The rails at track is badly warped and trains were delayed several hours to-day. Forest fires are raging all along the line of the road. As yet the fiames have been conduct to the openings and no great damage has been done.

BAT CITY, Mich., May 14.—Reports from Farwell and Coleman, on the Film and Pere Marquette Railroad, are that forest fires are raging; also in the forest north of